

# Bukid language

The **Bukid** language, ***Binukid*** or ***Bukidnon***, is an Austronesian language spoken by indigenous peoples of Northern Mindanao in southern Philippines. The word *Bukid* means "mountain" or “highland” while *Binukid* means "in the manner, or style, of the mountain or highland". It is a de facto co-official language in Bukidnon province, where it is referred to as Higaonon. There are many dialects but there is mutual intelligibility. The dialect of Malaybalay, in the Pulangi area, is considered to be the prestige and standard variety.<sup>[3]</sup>

<b>Contents</b>
<b>Distribution</b>
<b>Phonology</b>
Consonants
Vowels
Suprasegmentals
<b>Grammar</b>
Pronouns
<b>Writing System and Orthography</b>
Spelling Modification
<b>References</b>
<b>External links</b>

## Distribution

Binukid is spoken in the following areas (*Ethnologue*).

- central and northern Bukidnon Province
- northeastern Lanao del Norte Province
- Misamis Oriental Province: Cagayan de Oro area including southwest of Gingogog Bay
- very small border strip of Lanao del Sur

## Phonology

Binukid consists<sup>[4]</sup> of 20 segmental phonemes and 1 suprasegmental phoneme. The syllable is the basic unit of word structure, and each syllable consists of one vowel and one or two consonants only,

Bukid	
<i>Binukid</i>	
Native to	Philippines
Region	most parts of Bukidnon province, Mindanao
Native speakers	168,234 (2010) <sup>[1]</sup>
Language family	Austronesian <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Malayo-Polynesian<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Philippine<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Greater Central Philippine<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Manobo<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>North<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Bukid</b></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
Dialects	Talaandig
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	bkd
Glottolog	binu1244 ( <span>http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/binu1244</span> ) <sup>[2]</sup>

arranged in the following patterns: CV, CVC and, in some instances, CCV (which is found mostly in Spanish loanwords). A word consists of one or more of these syllables.

## Consonants

There are 16 consonants in Binukid. In some instances, there is a voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate [tʃ] which appears in Spanish loanwords.

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Velar	Palatal	Glottal
<b>voiceless stop</b>	<u>p</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>k</u>		<u>ʔ</u>
<b>voiced stop</b>	<u>b</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>g</u>		
<b>fricative</b>		<u>s</u>			<u>h</u>
<b>nasal</b>	<u>m</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>ŋ</u>		
<b>lateral</b>		<u>l</u>			
<b>tap</b>		<u>r</u>			
<b>semivowel</b>			<u>w</u>	<u>j</u>	



The phoneme [r] is sometimes trilled which is used in intervocalic position or in Spanish loanwords by some speakers. All consonants except [h] are found in initial and final position in the syllable; [h] is found only syllable-initial.

## Vowels

There are generally four vowels in Binukid.<sup>[4]</sup>

	Front (unrounded)	Central (unrounded)	Back (rounded)
<b>Close</b>	<u>i</u>		<u>u</u>
<b>Close-mid</b>		<u>ə</u>	
<b>Open</b>		<u>ä</u>	

## Suprasegmentals

There is a suprasegmental phoneme of stress which usually falls on the penultimate syllable. Stress give contrast to words of the same segmental phonemes; for example *beleng* ['bələŋ] means "surprise" while *beléng* [bə'ləŋ] means "drunk". Long words may have more than one stress: *baláŋkawítan* [bä, läŋka'wítän] "rooster". Stress commonly shift when suffixes are added to the word (as in *kahibeléngan* "mysterious") or when the speaker wishes to emphasize the word.

## Grammar

### Pronouns

The following set of pronouns are the pronouns found in the Bukid language. The /d/-final allomorphs of the vowel-final NOM or GEN pronouns are used almost exclusively before *en* (already), a bound adverbial.<sup>[5]</sup>

	NOM or GEN free	NOM bound	GEN bound	OBL free or bound
<b>1st person singular</b>	siak	a(d)	ku(d)	kanak
<b>2nd person singular</b>	sikaw	ka(d)	nu(d)	ikaw
<b>3rd person singular</b>	Ø	Ø	din	kandin
<b>1st person dual</b>	sikit	ki(d)	ta(d)	kanit
<b>1st person plural inclusive</b>	sikuy	kuy	taw	kanuy
<b>1st person plural exclusive</b>	sikay	kay	day	kanay
<b>2nd person plural</b>	sinyu	kaw	nuy	inyu
<b>3rd person plural</b>	siran	siran	dan	kandan

## Writing System and Orthography

Binukid uses the Latin script, particularly the Filipino abakada in writing the language. The Binukid alphabet<sup>[3]</sup> consists of the following letters which correspond to one phoneme. Word-initial and word-final glottal stops are not written but glottal stops following a consonant is marked by a hyphen. Example: *hab-ung* ['häbʔuŋ] "mildew". The phoneme [ŋ] is represented by a digraph ⟨ng⟩, which is sometimes considered as a separate letter.

Letter	Aa	Bb	Kk	Dd	Ee	Gg	Hh	Ii	Ll	Mm	Nn	Pp	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Ww	Yy
Phoneme	ä	b	k	d	ə	g	h	i	l	m	n	p	r	s	t	u	w	j

Suprasegmental phonemes and glottalization are featured in writing Binukid.<sup>[3][5]</sup> Stress is indicated by an acute accent ⟨'⟩. A grave accent ⟨`⟩ is marked over syllable- or word-final vowel to indicate a following glottal stop. If stress is shown on the final letter and there is a following glottal stop, a circumflex accent ⟨^⟩ is used. There is no marking for words whose stress falls on the penultimate syllable and without a secondary stress.

Examples:

- *sala* ['sälä] "living room"
- *salà* ['säläʔ] "small cut"
- *salâ* [sä'läʔ] "sin"
- *pahid* ['pähid] "to wipe"
- *pahíd* [pä'hid] "shrub"
- *balángkawítan* [bä, läŋka'witän] "rooster"
- *talètè* [tä'läʔtəʔ] "lizard"

## Spelling Modification

Other letters are introduced through proper names, for example:

- California instead of Kalipúrniya

- Juan Carlos instead of Huwán Karlus

The plural particle marker *manga* is written *mga*, following accepted Philippine usage.

## References

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4. Atherton, William (1953). "Binokid Phonemes". *Summer Institute of Linguistics*: 101–104 – via SIL.
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## External links

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- Binukid Dictionary by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160820044931/http://mag-anak.org/language/files/BinukidDictionary.pdf>)
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